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5. Devote to conserving uses cropland equal to at least 15 percent of your farm wheat allotment.

6. Meet other program provisions such as preventing weed growth and not harvesting or grazing diverted acreage unless approved by the ASC county committee.

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE DIVERSION

To be eligible for diversion payments — if you are not using the substitution provision — you will need to reduce your planting of wheat and devote those acres to conserving uses.

You can use the substitution provision by signing up in both wheat and feed grain programs and diverting allotment and base acreage equal to the sum of the acreage signed up for diversion in both programs. This is in addition to the diversion of cropland equal to 15 percent of your wheat allotment. Payments for diversion under the substitution provisions will be based on the crop actually diverted.

Producers who wish to use the oat-rye provision should ask the ASC county committee for establishment of an oat rye base if they have not already done so.

SUBSTITUTE "NONSURPLUS" CROPS

Legislation provides for planting part or all of the acreage diverted for payment from wheat in 1966 to certain designated nonsurplus crops in lieu of full diversion payments on the diverted acreage. A list of the crops allowed will be available in your ASCS county office.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS, SEE YOUR ASC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1966 WHEAT PROGRAM

The 1966 Voluntary Wheat Program offers you an increased return per bushel of wheat and a way to continue reducing surpluses.

The program, as in 1965, includes diversion payments, price-support loans, marketing certificates, and substitution between wheat and feed grain acreages. While operation of the program generally will be the same as in 1965, you will find that some details have been modified.

NEW PROVISIONS

New provisions in the 1966 program include:

1. Domestic marketing certificates will be worth more than in 1965. They will be valued at the difference between the national average price-support loan rate and parity as of the first day of the 1966 marketing year July 1, 1966.
2. No export certificates will be issued to producers in 1966. Instead, export certificates will be valued on a daily basis and sold to exporters when U. S. prices are below world prices. At the end of the marketing year the total value of export subsidies paid will be subtracted from the total value of certificates sold, and any net proceeds will be issued pro rata to eligible producers.
3. The maximum diversion you can make for payment has been raised to 50 percent of your farm allotment or a total diversion of 25 acres, whichever is larger.
4. A projected yield for your farm will be used for program purposes rather than the previously used normal yields.

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Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service



5. If you substitute wheat for oats and rye, an adjustment will be made to allow for the difference in feed units per acre. This adjustment will vary from State to State.
6. If you are prevented from planting because of natural disaster you will be eligible for the same program benefits you would have received if you had planted, provided you do not plant the land to any other income-producing crop.

SIGNUP

Participation in the 1966 Voluntary Wheat Program is not automatic. Producers who wish to qualify for any of the program benefits may sign up with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) county offices during a signup period. The signup period for the 1966 Feed Grain Program will be conducted at the same time so that producers who wish to take part in both programs may elect one of the substitution provisions if they wish to do so.

PROGRAM OPTIONS

The program offers several options. These include:

1. Substitution of wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat if you participate in both programs.
2. You can substitute wheat for oats and rye; however, an adjustment will be made on a State-by-State basis to allow for the difference in feed units produced per acre. To elect this provision you must also sign up and participate in the feed grain program.
- ✓ 3. You can sign up to overplant your allotment by up to 50 percent and store the excess production.
4. You can sign up for minimum participation and plant wheat on all allotment acres.
5. You can earn a diversion payment by diverting part of your wheat allotment to conserving uses.

PROGRAM BENEFITS

Program benefits to producers who take part and qualify are:

1. Price-support loans of \$1.25 per bushel national average on their entire farm wheat production (except any excess wheat stored under bond).
2. Domestic marketing certificates on a maximum of 45 percent of the projected production of the farm allotment to be worth the difference between \$1.25 and parity on July 1, 1966.
3. Diversion payments for diverting below the farm allotment based on 40 percent of the county price-support loan rate and the projected yield for the farm. For producers who substitute wheat for feed grains or oats and rye, the diversion payment rate will be for the crop actually diverted.
4. Pro rata share of any net receipts from the export certificate pool.

Producers who plant as much as 90 percent of the wheat acres needed to qualify for full domestic shares will be considered as having planted enough. Those who plant less than 90 percent will have their certificates reduced to the acreage planted.

HOW TO TAKE PART

To qualify for benefits of the program:

1. Sign up to take part in the program and comply fully with your intentions.
2. Have an acreage of wheat no larger than your allotment or permitted acreage when you plan to use the storage-under-bond, substitution, or diversion for payment.
3. Keep within all other allotments established for the participating farm.
4. Keep within the wheat allotment on any other farm in which you have an interest. If you are using the substitution provision, keep within the feed grain base on any other farm in which you have an interest as well.

